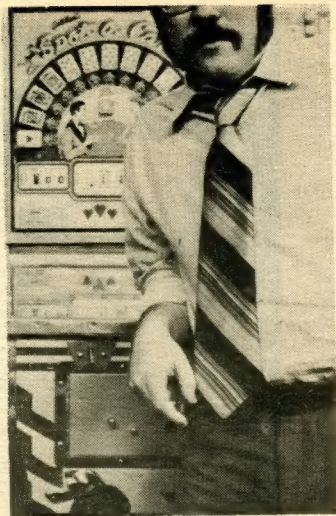


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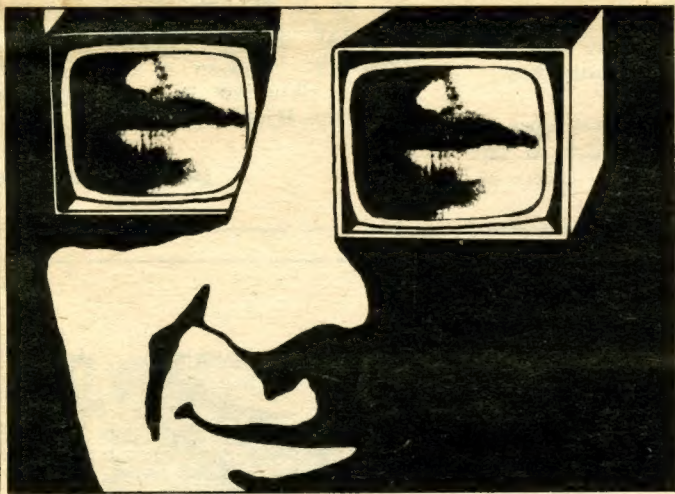
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ISSUES & EVENTS

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COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION



For about 4 dollars a month CATV gives you:

- * High quality pictures free from interference.
- * Potentially increased choice of programme channels.
- * Insertion of local programming.
- * Channel 9 to do your thing.
- * Modification of schedules to suit local needs. (Your favourite programme at a convenient time).
- * Special programme attractions, movies etc.
- * No unsightly Antenna on your roof.

Entirely FREE you also get:

- * Potential for local blackout.
- * Control by decree of the importation and distribution of information.
- * Potential for monitoring viewing patterns by electronic means.
- * Potential for the substitution of the appearance of public dialogue for the real thing by easy control of access and viewer profile. If you do get on the tube, you may be competing for attention with the Hockey game.

Thoughts on thought control

Ken Chalk and John Harrison

WE ARE ON THE verge of global television coverage via satellite. Potentially, an 'off air' set could give you programmes from Montreal or Moscow, Adelaide or Vancouver, giving freedom to receive any message you wish whilst retaining the privilege not to tune in if you so desire.

We are also at the dawn of the age of CATV. This has the advantage that the viewer can talk back. It may also make the 'off air' set extinct. Receivers could be produced which are incapable of handling an 'off air' signal yet ideal for cable operation.

We declare that we have misgivings about CATV. The principal source of our disquiet is the Canadian Radio and Television Commission, its activities and published policies.

Adolf Hitler, Duplessis, Pierre Trudeau and the Holy Spiro, for good or evil, were voted into power by moral, Christian, upright citizens. Universal enfranchisement does not, we suggest, guarantee that governments will always act in the interests of the people they rule. A constitution is no protection, it can be ignored, misinterpreted or simply changed. Knowledge is, we feel, the foundation of protection against abuse. A nation divided into bite sized pieces is merely fodder for any group having control of the means for massed communication. Dialogue within a small group creates no problems, it is when the groups overlap that a variety of experience becomes available and awkward questions get asked.

The commission has tried, as far as possible, to relate natural and community boundaries with CATV system boundaries *CRTC report 69/70*.

The opportunity to compare and contrast messages from different sources is a basic freedom. The CRTC apparently feel this is to be feared.

Until then (the founding of CBC radio), the potential of 'short wave', had been feared much as international direct broadcasting by satellite is today. The 'Global Village' was, and still is through 'short wave' a distinct possibility. *CRTC report 69/70*.

But not in the case of television, the promotion of CATV will see to that.

The emphasis this year has been not only on what could be termed the Canadianization of Canadian broadcasting, but also on regional and local identification". *CRTC report 69/70*.

With the universal introduction of CATV featuring local programming, news and the CRTC's choice of 'approved' channels there need be no "fear" of the Global village, not even of the Canadian village.

The question dominating CATV policy is the wholesale or massive importation of programs from distant signals. It is a question which applies not merely to foreign signals but also to distant Canadian signals. *CRTC report 69/70*.

Where in our 'paranoia' do we see the danger? In the expressed intention of the CRTC to promote regionalism thereby 'protecting' the viewer from feeling in "exile" when viewing (remote) programmes. In the provision of "talent and resources from other nations, but fundamentally Canadian in approach", to the exclusion of (ultimately) all other influences. In the unthinking acceptance of CATV as a cure all for the ills of society.

continued on page 2

Henry Hall



HENRY F. HALL DIED on Saturday, September 4, 1971.

So the great teacher and the wise man after whom the University, in 1966, chose to name its proud new building passed away after forty-five years of the very closest association with it.

Dr. Hall, in close collaboration with the late Owen Stredder and the late Kenneth E. Norris, was one of the founders of Sir George Williams College, as it was originally. After service with the Canadian Army overseas in World War I, he joined the staff of the Young Men's Christian Association, and after some years of service with the Montreal Association he was appointed Student Counsellor to Sir George Williams College. As such, he was the first full-time professional student counsellor in Canada and started what was to be the lifetime commitment to students for which he was famous, a commitment he carried on after his appointment as Dean of the College in 1935, and as Principal in 1956.

During the six years of his principalship he achieved much for Sir George Wil-

liams: the college became a university; full-time faculty ratios improved; the library was put on a more professional basis; and, what will be gratefully remembered by many of his colleagues of that time, salaries were brought onto a scale comparable to those at other Canadian universities.

For his work as administrator, teacher, and student counsellor, Henry F. Hall was honored by McMaster, McGill, and Sir George Williams Universities. His contributions over the years to the Anglican Church in Canada were recognized when the Montreal Diocesan College bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. However, the honor Dr. Hall appreciated most was the decision of the University to name its new building after him for this most conspicuously marked our recognition of his vision, his dedication, and the sheer hard work that had helped to bring the University into being and guided its growth and development.

After his retirement as Principal in 1962, Dr. Hall continued to teach for

some years. It is as a gifted and wise teacher that Dr. Hall will be remembered by literally tens of thousands of Montrealers who passed through his pandemic course in Natural Science. As a teacher Dr. Hall was noted for his lucidity and his gift for passing his deep understanding and enthusiasm for his subject on to his students. He was passionately convinced that no one could understand or live completely in his time without a clear understanding of its scientific outlook and the basic principles that guide its thought. His own keenest interests were in the fields of astronomy and genetics, thus bridging the gap between the environmental and the human.

It is not as Principal, or even as teacher, that Henry F. Hall will be remembered with affection by so many, but as "Dean" Hall, a name which has become synonymous with an intense and sincere interest in people as individuals, and with an ever willingness to listen to people's concerns and problems, and to help from a sympathetic and an understanding heart.

Dean Hall's door was always open to students and staff who needed to talk with him. Indeed, over the years, his

love of people became so widely known, that many people who had no connection with Sir George Williams came from the outside to seek his help, and his help and interest were always ready. Indeed, Dr. Hall gave so much of his time to people wanting to talk things over with him, that throughout his career he sacrificed his weekends to come down to his office to catch up on all the work put aside during the week so that anyone who needed him could see him.

Needless to say, this concern for people as individuals was the heart of Dr. Hall's educational philosophy, and throughout his administration his impatience with mere rules and regulations gave evidence that for him people come first and that institutions exist only for the sake of people. The humanism of Henry F. Hall permeated Sir George Williams University under his leadership; much of the man became part of the university.

Henry F. Hall loved people; few men have been loved by as many people as he was. Wherever he was, they flocked about him. His life counted.

Douglass Burns Clarke

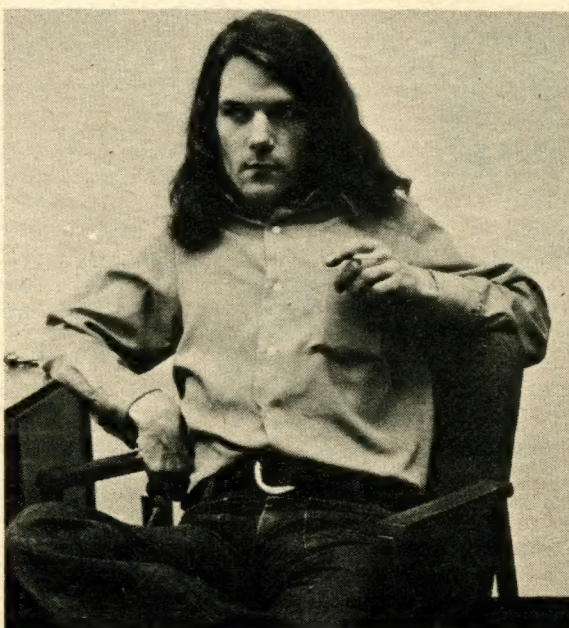
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FOR ALL ITS ADVANTAGES CABLES INVITES MANIPULATION OF WHAT IS BROADCAST, AT ALL LEVELS.

We are not only concerned with freedom to speak, but also with freedom to hear. We wonder about the right to be heard. With reference to Channel 9, talking to oneself can be rather frustrating. The provision of a community channel does not guarantee an audience. The headlines have always attracted more attention than the letters to the editor, and presumably a list of priorities must be drawn up.

On March 31, 1970, the Commission received a telegram from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation requesting CRTC ratification of free time allotments for political broadcasts... According to CBC policy, for a political group to qualify as a "party", it must fulfill certain conditions: first, it must have a program of action concerning a significant number of questions of Provincial interest; second, it must have a recognized Provincial leader; third, it must have a Provincial Organization brought into being through a Provincial Convention; and fourth, it must be running candidates in at least 25 per cent of the ridings. *CRTC report 69/70*. The Commission in its report merely notes the request, the decision is left to our imagination.

In conclusion, we do not suggest that it has been the intention of Canadian government for the past 50 years to limit our freedom in the manner now possible. We do however invite you to consider whether or not the capacity for abuse should be built into our broadcasting regulations, and therefore our broadcasting system.



John Harrison is the University's film producer.

Ken Chalk teaches astronomy for humanities of science and is on the staff of Mainmise.

Hubert Guindon talks
with Léandre Bergeron

About language and commitment



Guindon: To what extent does the book consciously go beyond being a scholarly work in order to structure the feelings of the reader? Is it an "action" book, with the intent of polarizing the events of history?

Bergeron: My intention from the start was to direct the book toward the working class of Quebec. I wrote it with certain people I know in mind, like factory workers. I made sure I got the main point across, never going too far into detail which would make the ordinary guy feel lost. That's why there aren't many references. One thing that alienates people from academic books is a half-page of footnotes. Because of that there are simplifications which I'm very conscious of. There's a margin of error that I accept and I expect historians and academics in general to hit me on that.

Now you find the book in primary and secondary schools, CEGEPs and universities. I know of a teacher who uses it in the fifth grade as the official text, with the permission of parents. In certain classes, in secondary schools and CEGEPs, if the prof doesn't bring it into the classroom himself, the kids do. I've had some feedback on little conflicts in the classroom where the prof either had to wake up to certain realities and stop dishing out the traditional ideology or have a completely chaotic class. In Canada, it's already on the reading lists of several courses in certain universities, such as Trent, Regina, Saskatoon. There's an attempt by the Canadian Liberation Movement to get it into high schools across Canada. It's a hope at this stage that the book will help many young Canadians understand what our struggle is.

After all, we do have a common enemy. We are

not enemies as peoples. We are two peoples caught in an economic and political structure, where the enemy is not English Canada or the Québécois, but U.S. imperialism. If socialism makes headway in Canada, it implies the respect of peoples as peoples. As two peoples with mutual respect, we can make different kinds of arrangements. It can be a new federation, it can be separation. There is a great range of possibilities. The first thing is for the Canadians to respect us as a people. It hasn't happened yet. Even the N.D.P. is very paternalistic. The Waffle wing tries to be more honest about it, but this is still not satisfactory.

The most important thing for me is to develop political consciousness. If this book has done some of that, then it is positive. Through this consciousness, people will come to visualize a better world and then work on building it. We're trying to break away from the usual pattern of leader and followers. The people who are really moved by this book are going through this process. They're starting to think for themselves.

Guindon: Institutions categorize ways of looking at things. The ideological vacuum created by the political withdrawal of the church has perhaps been filled by the language, Marxist in inspiration, which you and others have popularized. It has reached the workers and helped them interpret the world in which we live. The ideological decomposition and intellectual downfall of the church would have been inconceivable in the early fifties. It was accomplished not by the workers, not by the Marxists, but essentially by the new middle class. I wonder how much of this ideological change is here to stay and whether political consciousness will grow out of this ideological tradition.

I think something is happening in the working classes, but not only there. Regarding the events of last October, even the Creditistes, who wanted the most blood at first, voted against the Turner Bill on the third reading because they felt that it should be applied to all of Canada. If you look at the best seller list during and after the events, the top four or five books were essentially political. My feeling is that in order to get a bourgeois revolution, the intelligentsia must be sympathetic toward you. The second constraint is economic: the question of whether Quebec is part of the economic structure of Canada. The intelligentsia facilitate the use of force or they prevent it by the ideological attitudes. In the case of Quebec, I don't think the Canadian intelligentsia is sympathetic.

Bergeron: A national bourgeoisie cannot develop in Quebec because we have arrived at the stage of imperialism and Quebec is integrated as a colony in the American empire. For a national bourgeoisie to develop there must be more autonomy and more autonomous capital. During the last century in Sweden, for example, there was a development of the bourgeoisie with its own capital. But the birth of a bourgeoisie in the twentieth century in a country that's not even independent is just not possible. What capital is there? French-Canadian capital is peanuts. The Quebec bourgeoisie, however small, is tied to the North American bourgeoisie. Its allegiance is to its class and not to the people of Quebec. That's why the Parti Québécois which is trying to work for the creation of a national bourgeoisie is marking time.

Guindon: Would you see any positive aspects of an independent Quebec under the Parti Québécois, for the people?

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Léandre Bergeron, author of the best selling *Petit Manuel d'Histoire du Québec* and associate professor of French is interviewed by Hubert Guindon, professor of sociology who has written extensively on Quebec society.



Governors

There's a new twist



THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING on September 9 opened with a moment's silence in memory of Henry F. Hall.

Chairman Alec Duff praised the student orientation program in which he had recently participated, saying he was "surprised and heartened" to discover that Sir George ranks very high in the minds of most new students. He reported that the University was the earliest in Montreal to accept CEGEP students this year and said that registration problems were not as serious as in years past; last year's surcharge on evening students' fees has been removed.

Principal John O'Brien said that there was as yet no approved budget but that the necessary work was under way with the goal being a balanced budget. He cautioned against taking a rosy view of the financial position; the \$10,497,000 Quebec grant (versus \$7,947,000 last year) includes money to pay off last year's deficit and a sum set for special research, while not including this year's cost of 25 faculty members hired last year. The increased allocation was due to two important changes: evening students have been taken into account on a consistent basis in the grant calculation for the first time and SGWU has been included in the program for supporting re-

search in Quebec universities, a program which last year covered only the French-language institutions.

The Principal said the money for evening students "constitutes recognition of the reality of Sir George's situation by the Department of Education" and would mean "the difference between hardship and disaster" in the 1971-72 budget. Pressures on the budget remain the over-all problems of austerity and the levelling-off of enrolments.

There is a new Quebec twist to the budgetary process this year, Dr. O'Brien explained. Grants are related to the number of students, with a due course adjustment if registration is different from that predicted. This year for the first time the financial adjustment is to be made during the year in question, providing an additional element of uncertainty in a year when it has been more difficult than usual to accurately predict registration.

There was discussion of the several unknowns which are perpetuated from one year to another and affect planning flexibility, causing Professor Hugh McQueen to suggest that one cure might be hiring only faculty with PhD's in three different disciplines.

Academic Vice-Principal Jack Bordan said that a tentative salary brief from SGWU had just been received and was under study.

John Smola, V-P Administration & Finance, reported that a stage of impasse has been reached in negotiations with the library union; the last meeting was held August 5 and the government conciliator has advised that no initiatives should be taken.

Dr. Smola reviewed the space changes that had taken place over the summer: the Health Service, Dean of Graduate Studies, Graduate Students' Association, and Information Office have been moved to 2145 Mackay; the Sociology department is moving into space rented at 2015 Drummond; cinema production facilities have been installed on the first floor of the Norris Building, the Registrar moved to the second floor, Purchasing to the first floor and a new classroom created in the exchange; benches now grace the outdoor campus, the first step towards a planned sculpture garden.

The not-too-newsy open meeting drew three onlookers, all members of the administration. The next meeting is Thursday, October 14.

continued from page 3

Bergeron: There could be a momentary positive effect on many people who would feel that at last they have a country. That's a subjective reaction. This might have some positive effect on an objective level, but it would be minimal compared to the stresses we'd feel in Quebec. On the other hand, capitalists would feel that independence makes no difference as long as they can go about their business. The Parti Québécois is caught in this dilemma: fighting for a Quebec state that would in fact remain in the hands of capitalists.

Guindon: But the working man could work in French.

Bergeron: Yes, but so as not to alienate the many English people who live here, the P.Q. would be forced to make many compromises.

Guindon: One thing I've noticed is the concept of

"Québécois" meaning quite a different thing than it used to fifteen years ago, when, if you were Québécois it meant that by chance you lived in Quebec. Now it has political meaning. Now when you say Québécois, you're saying what the Manifesto said. That was the informal birth of the language. Trudeau's big error was to let them publish the Manifesto. People went with the Manifesto across the whole damn social structure. For the first time they saw in print their normal daily language. They made an oral language a written language. Joui, that used to be a language to be spoofed, is now a language of pride.

Bergeron: Cultural nationalism is part and parcel of the emergence of a people. Once they start ridding themselves of an ideology they were forced to adhere to, they start defining an identity and you see the results of this in the language. The

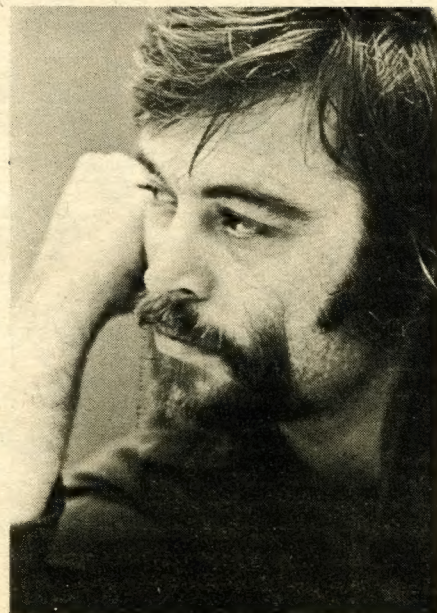
Québécois are now starting to be proud of speaking Québécois. No Frenchman dares say to a Québécois, "You don't speak c-o-r-r-e-c-t-l-y". You see it in literature too. There are still authors writing as you write in France, but who the hell's reading them? They're selling 1500 copies to a "cultured" elite, and that's it. But the people want to read something that corresponds to them. The old cultural colonialism that we suffered vis à vis France is on the way out.

We have to reinterpret our history. It's a cleaning up of our past, ridding ourselves of dead weight. When people realize that there have been some Québécois who fought for liberation in the past, they realize they are not alone.

Bergeron on commitment

Are you doing socially useful work or socially useless work? That's one criterion of your own worth. If you are simply propagating the whole bourgeois system of values, class oppression, you are doing socially useless work. If, on the other hand, you are promoting, by your work, a transformation of society that will do away with exploitation, you are doing socially useful work. Whether I work at an English or French university doesn't matter. It's the fact that I am a professor at a university that raises the question. If I am promoting change in society to eliminate exploitation, I feel I am doing socially useful work.

In order to change society, you have to think politically all the time. We must come out of our subjective little world, our individual little game world, and see ourselves as part of a changing society in a given historical context. To me, political awareness is in itself very satisfying. The political mind does not need diversions. Political consciousness is not an oppression; it's a liberation. Political consciousness does not mean Mao posters. That's a political game. Political consciousness is linked with social consciousness. It's being self-critical and being conscious of what you are doing in everything you do. If you're a male



chauvinist, you make love like one. Are you exploiting or bringing love? Are you manipulating people or creating a situation where people can develop to the best of their capabilities?

There is a danger of this sounding passive. I imply *fighting* exploitation and that means organizing or helping to organize those who are exploited to overcome the exploiters, not just an individual peace-love thing. What you have to have in your heart is not hate for people but love for people, and hate for the structure of exploitation.

Tips on
tenants' rights
a variety of busts
consumerism
pollution
health foods
and
V.D.

The Beginner's *Survival* *kit*

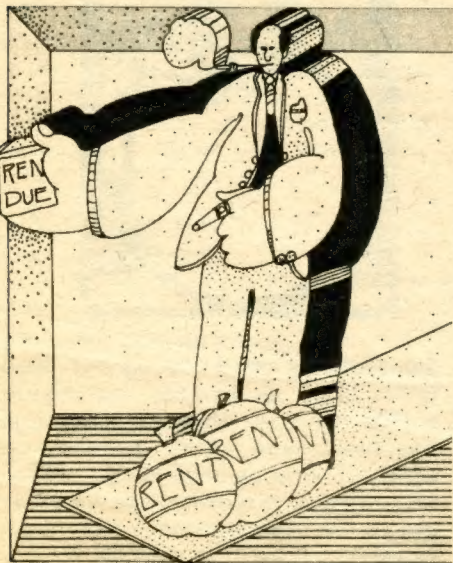
an occasional bulletin that welcomes your tips

LEGAL NOTES

From Joe Silver, Legal Aid

THE APARTMENT

You're legally entitled to the "peaceful use and enjoyment" of the apartment you rent. Many lease clauses are illegal because they deprive you of that. The best advice is to see a lawyer before you sign. It may cost \$25 - \$50, but in the end it could save you a lot more. **BUT IF YOU DON'T HAVE THE \$25, make an appointment with legal aid.**



Don't procrastinate about complaints. If you live with rats, normally a detriment to "enjoyment" of the premises, for three or four months without complaining, the law considers it obvious that you have been able to enjoy the apartment.

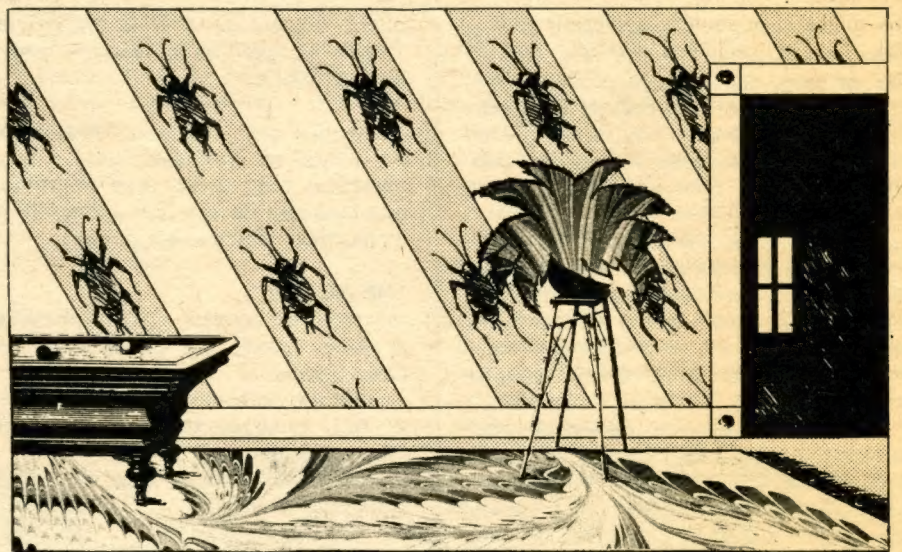
It is difficult to generalize about what a landlord can and cannot do. But one thing he cannot do is to evict you for non-payment of rent without taking a court action. If the landlord does evict you without a court action, call the police. He can be charged with breaking and entering and stealing. If, in a legitimate eviction, the bailiff comes to seize your belongings, he must leave you with \$1000 worth of your possessions. Nor can anything having to do with your means of livelihood be seized. The bailiff often cheats on this. He's paid by the lawyer and he won't get much business if he doesn't take out everything. If you are taken to court for non-payment of rent, remember:

1. you pay the court fees up to the time you decide to pay the rent.
 2. you pay the back rent.
- YOU DO NOT PAY EXTRA PENALTY CHARGES.** They may be demanded of you, but they are illegal.

THE BUST

There are four things to remember for safeguarding your rights.

1. Never let the police into your apartment without a warrant. You don't have to. And even if they don't have a war-



rant and they find something, it can be used against you in court. Busting for possession is usually an accident, because there are so many users. But if the police come on a noise or loitering complaint, they'll bust you for dope while they're at it. They have to: it's their job. If they suspect you of pushing and can't prove that, they'll arrest you for possession.

2. The police are not your friends when they bust you. They're your friends if you ask them to come and investigate a crime. Therefore...

3. Do not speak to the police without

consulting a lawyer. This is the most important thing to remember. I would say that in 25 to 30% of the cases I handle, the only proof the Crown has had has been incriminating statements by the accused or confessions of the accused to the police. Any confession, signed or unsigned, can be used by the police. These people probably would have been found not guilty if they had not said a word to the police. You can't possibly be the judge of what will or won't incriminate you. And often what doesn't incriminate you in one case will incriminate you in another case.

Survival kit



Any explanation that you make to the police once they've arrested you can at best be used against you. You will not get out any sooner no matter what explanations you make. You have no one to blame but yourself if you fall into a trap.

I had a case last Christmas where two kids were busted for six ounces of dope. When the police came, they tried to talk their way out of the situation. If they had given no explanation, they would have been charged with simple possession (6 or 7 ounces is the normal dividing line between possession and trafficking) and probably would have been fined \$100. But they told the police that they weren't using the grass themselves, but giving it away as Christmas presents. Right away they were charged with trafficking, because it makes no difference whether you give it away or sell it. Under the law, passing a joint to a friend is trafficking. Had they been found guilty of trafficking, they probably would have been given two years. They were lucky to get off the trafficking charge, but the point is that they had to work very hard to even get back to the normal possession charge.

People give in to police who say "We know all about it". In fact the police may have informers or strong suspicions, but no court evidence. Often, believing they'll get on the good side of the police, people arrested for one crime will tell the police about other

things they've done. This doesn't help. They'll simply have eleven charges instead of one.

4. Always get a lawyer. People have the mistaken impression that if they're innocent, they don't need a lawyer. If one innocent person is found guilty (and it happens), that's one too many.

THE GOODS

In order to convict you of possession of stolen goods, the police must prove three things:

1. that the article is stolen
2. that you have the care and control of the article
3. that you knew it was stolen when you took possession.

Item three is crucial. Suppose the police come to your apartment and you have a stolen television set. You have owned the tv for one year; you bought it from someone who stole it the day before you bought it. The police ask you when you got the set. If you tell them, you've just made their case against you. There is a presumption in law known as "recent possession". The presumption is that if you are in recent possession of a stolen article, you know it was stolen. Obviously you can give an explanation in court about how you received the goods and if it's believed you'll be acquitted.

The point is that if the police know when you bought it (and it is recent to the theft) the onus shifts to you to

prove that you didn't know it was stolen, rather than them having to prove that you did. If the police can't prove when you got the set, they don't have a case.

Recent possession varies from article to article, relative to the liquidity of the item, how easily it changes hands. What is recent possession for a chair would not be for a car or again for a television set. Again, the points to remember in this or any case are:

1. Shut up.
 2. See a lawyer.
- Legal Aid: phone 873-3212.

Note

There are no set standards for eligibility — you lose nothing by making an appointment if you feel insolvent. Legal Aid will see anyone through arraignment, regardless of income.

CONSUMER NOTES

When death can be wrapped in a "Bon Vivant" label, as it was in the U.S. this past summer, people tend to worry about the whole gamut of potential consumer pitfalls. While it may be virtually impossible for the individual to protect himself from such a freak phenomenon as botulism, redress is possible for everyday grievances such as false guarantees, fall-apart toys and shrinking dresses.

The Consumers' Association of Canada, a non-affiliated, voluntary organization, has a full-time staff member in Montreal who handles telephone complaints, advising callers what to do and whom to talk to. Their local advisory staff includes three lawyers, a doctor and an agriculturist.

But the association is as interested in prevention as it is in cure. It utilizes its grant from the federal department of consumer affairs for research into pending legislation and has presented briefs on such issues as egg prices (why should eggs cost 12 to 20¢ more per dozen in Quebec than in Ontario?), milk prices (the profit-consuming middleman) and the survival problems of small neighborhood bakeries. On a national level, the association is working towards better packaging and labelling

laws. Their long-run goal, according to Mrs. Hannah Lambek, vice-president of the Quebec branch, is conversion to the metric system, for which unit-pricing is the stopgap measure.

The most tangible product of their efforts is a bi-monthly, no-advertisement publication (modelled more or less after the American Consumers' Union magazine, "Consumer Report") that features factual assessment of products, including graphic explanations about dangerous or poisonous ones. The magazine goes to those who become members of the Consumers' Association by sending \$4 to 100 Gloucester Street, Ottawa.

Complaints: phone 388-2709

NOTES ON DAY CARE

Registration continues at the Y.M.C.A., 1355 Dorchester West. Proof of small-pox vaccination within the last two years is required. Children from 2 to 5 years of age may be enrolled for either full or half-day programs, 5 days a week. YMCA members (\$5 per year) may use the centre on an hourly basis.



Standard fees are \$4 for full-day (8:30-5:30); \$2.25 for half-day (4½ hours); or 60¢ per hour. However, those who find these fees a real hardship are urged to discuss this at registration, since special discounts may be arranged on an individual basis. A 25% discount is given for a second child in the same family.

The Centre would still appreciate any donations of equipment (tricycles, toys, etc.) in good condition.

Information: phone Mrs. Kerrigan at 866-9941 or Christine Garside, 879-7280.

Information: phone Mrs. Kerrigan at 866-9941 or Christine Garside, 879-7280.

NOTES ON FOOD SUPPLIES

The Natural Food Co-op (Duluth just west of St. Lawrence): A real alternative to Steinberg's and Cuckoo (our let's-rip-off-the-health-food-revolution neighbour). Unquestionably the best place for the kind of things you get (grains, brown sugar, honey, vitamins) and the prices you pay (cost plus small mark-up; \$1.00 to join). A true co-op with members expected to put in some time working at the store. If enough people want something it will be ordered.

O-Pti-Zoizo (Ontario and Clark): Many health foods at low prices plus an interesting restaurant with imaginative recipes (raw beets added to salads, hard wheat to rice dishes). Becoming a community place with bulletin board and pleasant informality.

Jean Talon Market: Absolutely the best place in Montreal for fresh vegetables. Farmers stalls with tons of fruit and vegetables, eggs, cheese, honey, and home-made pickles all very cheap (you can bargain). Open until winter sets in.

Atwater Market: Good but not the same variety as Jean Talon.

Nancy Marrelli

Settlement, 3553 St. Urbain:

Another co-op in the true sense of the word is the Food Co-op at the University Settlement. It is open to all on payment of \$1.00 for life membership and monthly membership fee of 25¢ (not charged if no purchases are made) to cover operating expenses, PLUS a guarantee of however many hours of work per month are needed

to keep things functioning. The Co-op store's hours are Mondays, 2-5; Thursdays, 7 p.m. - 10 p.m.; and Saturdays, 11-3. At present, only non-perishables are handled, with the exceptions of margarine and cheese. They sell Co-op and other brands, both in large (4 lb. peanut butter jars) and small quantities.

The next meeting of the co-op will be held on September 20, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 214. Gerry Bowles, the co-op's organizer, can be reached between 9 and 5 at 842-8836, or after 5 at 845-0793.

NOTES ON SGWU OMBUDSMEN

The ombudsmen have arrived with free milk of human kindness at your doorstep.

Rosemary Arthur, administrative officer in graduate studies, Mary Brian, associate professor of mathematics, and John L. Harrison, professor of education were named to the new positions this week after deliberations of a search committee of students, faculty and administration.

Their task will be to resolve problems not settled through already existing University channels, or those which simply don't fit existing procedures. Anyone working or studying at the University can apply to the ombudsman office on any matter of concern. The ombudsmen will be free to confidentially inquire into any matter brought to their attention; they will recommend courses of action to the relevant authorities but will not take decisions. It is expected that many problems can be resolved this way before they reach a stage where formal procedures are necessary.

The appointment is for two years with the ombudsmen obtaining a part-time release from their regular functions in order to do the job justice.

The ombudsmen come with varied experience of the University: Rosemary Arthur has been both a day and evening

student and worked at Sir George since 1969; Mary Brian (wife of English prof Michael Brian) started teaching at the University in 1961, was president of SGWU in 1965 and served on CAUT's Academic Freedom & Tenure committee from 1965 to 1968; John Harrison took his first degree part-time at Sir George and has taught here twice (his list of current preoccupation includes "philosophical explorations, football, gangster films, avoiding committee-overload, and trying to make ombudsmanship a useful thing to do.")

The ombudsman office is located in room S-302 at 2145 Mackay; secretary Lina Heller at 879-7343.

NOTES ON POLLUTION

Non-returnable bottles:

The number and location of recycling depots leaves a lot to be desired, but there are two where the general public can bring glass:

Dominion Glass
2376 Wellington,
Verdun
Telephone: 933-7331

Consumers Glass
258 2nd Avenue
Ville St. Pierre
Telephone: 489-9361

STOP informs us that they have a num-

ber of depots for those who are members. One can become a member by sending \$2 to STOP, 2052 St. Catherine West, room 311. There are dozens of committees eager for members. STOP puts out a news letter and other information in the area of environmental concern/control for its members. For those living downtown, carless and without \$2, it seems to be "too bad" at present. Buy returnable bottles or get organized.

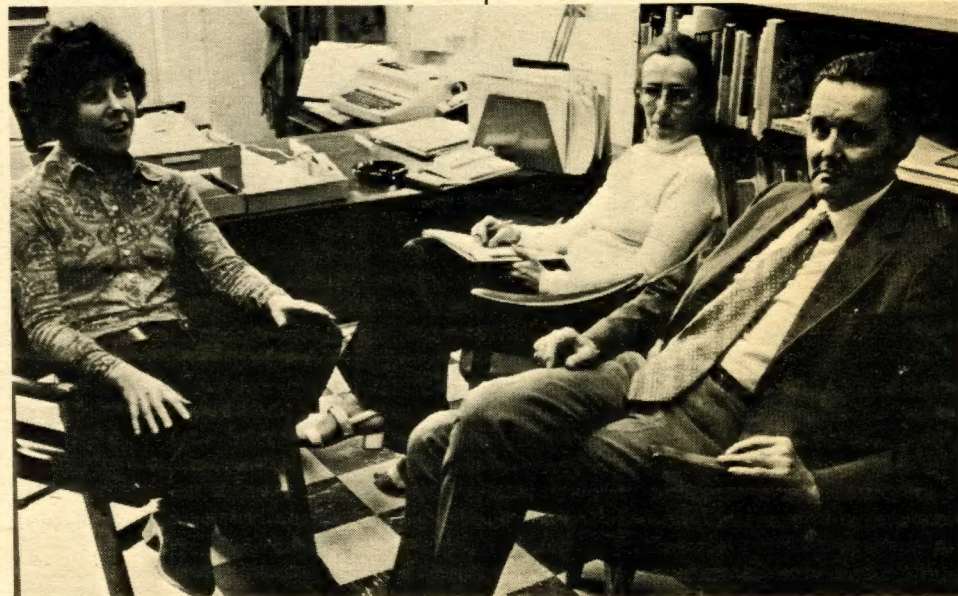
Pollution complaints:

There is something to be done if you look out the window and see billows of smoke rising from a chimney. Phone Jean Marier. He's with the Air Purification Division of the Montreal Urban Community and dispatches inspectors to investigate offenders. The address is 1125 Ontario East, Montreal 132. Telephone: 872-4300.

NOTES ON HEALTH CARE

The University Health Centre, 2145 Mackay, has expanded its services to include complete medicals (for those going on to another university, etc.), flu shots and V.D. diagnosis and treatment (free and confidential). The staff now includes 4 part-time doctors, with plans for another working in the evening later this fall.

Phone 879-4010.



Ombudsmen Rosemary Arthur, Mary Brian, John Harrison

back track

*Old S.A.
presidents
never die,
they just
flip away...*



EX-S.A. PRESIDENT BILL Schwartz keeps pretty company these days, surrounded by a few Gypsy ladies, the Queen of Diamonds and a Gusher. But he dismisses the lot with a curt shift and a flick of a fat cigar stub. "This is the cumulation of 35 years of junk collecting," he says.

Not a way to treat a lady, you say? Actually, the junk in question is a sprawling collection of coin machines, ranging from kiddies' rockets to others that will jettison a tube of pepsodent along with a toothbrush at the drop of a coin or two. "We deal in any machine that will take a coin" is the Schwartz boast.

Schwartz is vice-president of Federal Amusement and Vending (FAVCO), a family concern that employs almost 40, all devoted to the cause of keeping the business moving. And that can be difficult.

"A lot of people hear about machines pulling in two or three hundred (dollars) a week and think that they can buy a few machines and retire. A lot of the operators work out of their own backyard. But to make the two or three hundred a week, you have to keep the machines moving from place to place, sometimes as much as every two weeks and all this takes men and equipment. Most of the guys that operate out of their garage don't have the men and the truck so they're lucky to pick up \$10 a week after the first few weeks.

"The novelty wears off very quickly," he continues. "If there are breakdowns with the machines, these guys can't fix them. So your market gets crowded with fast operators and the industry gets a bad name." Schwartz stands firm when the much talked about racketeering side of the industry comes up: "Sure there are racks in the industry but you'll find that most of the operators are fine and upstanding individuals. They are as legitimate as John O'Brien."

Quebec, and Montreal particularly, present special problems where game machines are concerned. Most types are illegal. "It's Drapeau - he's very antago-

nistic. For years, we've been paying fancy lawyers pretty fancy fees and now we can't even get pool tables in the tavern," Schwartz complains.

The governments frown on anything to do with gambling machines. "But you can play bingo in a church - that's legal," Schwartz snaps. The only games that seem to move now are motorcycle and car driving machines; it's not impossible, he contends, to avoid having a half dozen smash-ups as most people seem to have when they take over the wheel.

And of course baseball and target games: "You can put out rifle machines to shoot rabbits as long as you don't have rubber balls."

The pinball machines can be sold privately, as long as they are not used for commercial purposes and so far it's been an odd mix of people from one hairdresser to several academics who've become flipping nuts. The hairdresser bought one that was described by enthusiasts looking on as 'zingy'; it gurgled and hissed at its victim while a mushroom-looking object popped out now and again as if to see what all the noise was about. Negotiating a ball into a mini-cannon raises the bonanza popping mushroom, which when smashed gives the flipper 100,000 points, all this towards a possible total of 8,000,000.

"We got a crew down here a while ago from a commune," Schwartz was saying. "They wanted some machines to test the law, to see if they could set up an arcade." But the guys the amusement executive seems most impressed with are those on the road setting up carnivals. "The carnies are a breed all their own. Everybody thinks that they make loads of money; I've never known one to have more than ten bucks in his pocket at the end of the season," Schwartz contends. "They're the types that have holes in their shoes and pick up the cigar butts."

They're a hard-driving lot, according to

Schwartz, on the road from early May to late September, working on an average of 20 hours a day. "I get to about ten shows in a season and talk with the carnies. It's a good way to cut an evening," he says.

And the carni trade seems to be getting new blood, with considerable numbers of young people joining their ranks. One McGill arts graduate recently joined a company, no less sure of his future with carnivals than trying something else with a diploma in his hand.

Schwartz would like to see good, healthy, open gambling come to Quebec. "I know people who blow 40 or 50 thousand in one week-end in Vegas. They would just as much like to drop that at home. Someone has a strange sense of morality," said Schwartz, a little perplexed.

Schwartz is perplexed about much of what government is doing or not doing, quite apart from his business concerns; so much is he concerned that he's giving serious thought to seeking the NDP nomination in his Mount Royal riding to oppose Prime Minister Trudeau and challenge what he describes as the PM's 'cavalier attitude' towards the unemployed, those incarcerated in prisons and people generally. "But if Hitler ran as a liberal in Mount Royal, he'd be elected," he concedes.

One early indication that showed Schwartz that he was at odds with Trudeau came when he was a student working for the local liberal association, and Trudeau moved in as the official liberal candidate; his candidate, who had worked with the association for years, was dumped, Schwartz claims. Not a very good beginning, Schwartz felt, to participatory democracy.

Until nomination meetings get under way though, the curious can catch Schwartz occasionally flipping at one of his favourites in the pinball storeroom on Chatham Street, just below St. Antoine, as he strives once more for that pinnacle of pinball, 8,000,000 points and 25 free games.

ASSISI APPROVES



If one of your big kicks about college is that some square might tell you what to do when you don't want to do it, put that thought out of your head.

while. But it's still young enough to recognize that kids shouldn't be made to do things they don't want to in the name of education.

We're not hung up about making you take courses just because you want a degree in some subject or other. We're more interested in giving you a "customized program", so you can do your own thing any time any place. Our profs are not a lot of old squares; you don't have to worry, man, they'll approve. Love-ins, smoke-ins, sleep-ins, lie-ins, be-ins - they're all part of the Assisi curriculum, your curriculum. Drop in on one of the all-day rap sessions in our water-bed lounge or just be yourself in the lush fields.

We're the first college to abolish entirely the idea of marks or grades. They don't belong in the Assisi concept of education. And if you want a Lib, we've got it. So come along and see what Women's Lib or Gay Lib can do for you.

Assisi is so contemporary we're way out in the future, so flexible there isn't a bone in our body. So throw away your cares about grades and courses, come to With-it College.

And don't forget. St. Francis of Assisi was the Man who gathered all the little chicks around him.

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284-3020**

**ASSISI
of Montreal**



A guide to what Big Bro. is doing to us

Peter Miles

THE AMERICANS HAVE HAD a deficit in their balance of payments for several years. This means essentially that they have been buying more from foreigners than they have been selling to foreigners. They've been financing this deficit by virtue of the fact that the U.S. dollar is widely used in foreign trade; so foreigners have been quite willing to finance the U.S. balance of payments deficit by building up their holdings of U.S. dollars. As the deficit continued, the foreign central banks became more reluctant to build up their holdings of U.S. dollars, which they had to do if they were going to support the exchange rates. Increasingly they converted dollars into gold, which the U.S. was pledged to agree to under the rules of the game.

The European Common Market countries particularly refused to do anything, that is to revalue their currencies in order to help remove the U.S. balance of payments deficit. If they appreciated, or revalued, their currency, that would have the effect of making their imports from the rest of the world cheaper and their exports more expensive, so that their surpluses would decline and the U.S. deficit would decline. This is probably the only way that things could have been righted under the existing system. The Germans, Swiss, Dutch and Austrians did revalue, but the French have been playing a power politics game, looking for international prestige, and would like to dethrone the U.S. dollar. They've been trying to force the U.S. to screw down the American domestic economy, to stop giving so much aid to foreigners and so on.

In 1970 the U.S. deficit became simply enormous. U.S. gold stocks have been running down for a long time. What to do? The most dramatic thing Nixon could have done would have been to withdraw that pledge to redeem U.S. dollars held by European central banks for gold, which he did. This means that these banks are going to be a lot less willing to buy dollars, supporting their own exchange rates, because they can't get rid of those dollars. So Nixon put the pressure on all European countries to revalue their currency, and particularly the French. As another bargaining lever, he imposed a surcharge on imports. It was, as well, a good political ploy on his part, be-

cause it would tend to boost the American economy.

This means that Canadian goods are going to be more expensive for Americans and our exports are likely to decline. This can have a substantial effect on Canadian employment.

The Canadian government can do two types of things. The general thing they can do is ease up on monetary policy (increase the money supply, reduce interest rates with a view to increasing investments and therefore output) or cut taxes or increase government expenditures with a view toward doing the same thing more directly. They haven't done much of that sort of thing. The second thing, which they have done, is to introduce a scheme whereby grants are made to those exporting industries and companies which have been most severely hurt.

A dangerous game is being played from that point of view because if the U.S. interprets the Canadian actions as a subsidy. That would begin a pretty scary escalation of the whole trade war.

The real significance of the present situation is for the international monetary system. Up to now, countries have been on a system of fixed exchange rates, where every country agreed to support the price of its own currency by buying or selling foreign currencies, as the demand for them was less than or greater than the supply. That has necessitated that every country has a substantial quantity of international reserve. In practice, it seems that there is no way that a country with a surplus or deficit can get rid of it, can adjust. Let's say a country has a deficit: it's buying more from the rest of the world than it's selling to them. It has to keep the exchange rate, so in order to get rid of the deficit, either it has to raise taxes and interest rates and reduce domestic economic activity, create unemployment, or it has to slap on something like increased tariffs. Countries don't like to create unemployment, for obvious reasons, and under the rules of world trade, they're

not allowed to increase tariffs willy-nilly. So something has to give. My suspicion is that exchange rates are going to be much more free, are going to be allowed to fluctuate much more freely in the future than they have in the past.

Canada in the early sixties had a deficit in the balance of payments. The Canadian government devalued the Canadian dollar, i.e. it changed the price at which Canadian people could buy other currency. That meant that goods and services produced in the rest of the world were more expensive to Canadians; Canadian goods became cheaper to people in the rest of the world. This had the effect of reducing imports, increasing exports, generating employment and getting rid of the deficit. In that case we changed the exchange rate.

We did the same thing in 1970 when we were faced with the opposite problem, a surplus. With the fixed exchange rate, the government found itself buying a lot of U.S. dollars, having to borrow more money domestically to buy those dollars. That had the effect of increasing interest rates and reducing employment. So what they did was simply allow the Canadian exchange rate free to float. The effect of that on the average person is, for example, that the price of taking your holiday in the States is more variable than it was. The whole idea of fluctuating exchange rates is that you don't have to worry about balance of payments deficits. Its virtue from the point of view of the average person is that it allows the government to use the instruments of monetary and fiscal policy in order to maintain full employment at home. It's arguable that the Canadian worker gets it in the neck, with a fixed rate. The people who benefit from fixed rates are bankers, international financiers. It makes life easier for them, it gives them more power over their governments.

The best thing Canada can do is to work with the Europeans and Japanese and Americans to try to hammer out a consensus about the future of the international monetary mechanism and that will obviate the need for the U.S. surcharge and therefore reduce the danger of this sort of escalation.

Peter Miles is assistant professor of economics.





Student film fest.

Who are the most promising student filmmakers in the country?

The answer will be known next week when thirty-seven selected films from campuses across Canada are judged in the third annual CANADIAN STUDENT FILM FESTIVAL at Sir George Williams University September 23 to 26.



The University's Conservatory of Cinematographic Art is offering \$1,500 in prizes and has assembled a distinguished jury for the occasion. Headed by Roberto Rossellini and Norman McLaren, the jury includes cinema prof Marc Gervais, head Quebec censor André Guérin, filmmaker Arthur Lamothe, Conservatory director Serge Losique, the Montreal Star's Martin Malina and La Presse critic Luc Perreault.

The thirty-seven films were selected from more than one hundred entries, twice as many as were received last year. 20 are from Montreal students, 12 from Ontario. The films fall into

four categories: documentary (11 finalists), scenario (10), animation (10), and experimental (6). There are films from high school students and entries from Canadians studying in the U.S.

Public screenings take place in the Hall Building, de Maisonneuve and Bishop, at 8:15 p.m. Winning films will be announced and shown again on Sunday, September 26. Admission is 50¢.

New grants to SGWU

I - Province of Quebec - Team Research Grants

Principal Researcher:

G.M. Boyd - Education Department - "Evaluation of a Transactional Approach to Programmed Lesson Production" \$27,400.

M. Crampton - Education Department - "A Curriculum Development Project in Integrative Education" \$12,400.

J.K. Bhatnagar - Education Department - "Academic Achievement of Immigrant Students in Montreal" \$10,500.

P.P. Fazio - Civil Engineering - "Panelized Building Systems and their Components" \$25,000.

R. K. Ibrahim - Biological Science - "Control of Biosynthesis and Morphology in Tissue Culture Plants" \$7,150.

C. Kwok - Mechanical Engineering - "Fluid Controls" \$10,000.

P. D. Mitchell - Education Department - "Computer Simulation of a Learner Instructional System and an Educational Game" \$12,400.

M. O. Osman - Mechanical Engineering - "Research in Mechanical Systems" \$12,500.

V. Panuska - Electrical Engineering - "Design and Implementation of Computationally Efficient Techniques for Real Time Identification and Optimal Control" \$14,000.

L. Sherman - Fine Arts - "Evaluation of Internship Art Education as a Method of Preparing Art Specialists for Elementary and Secondary Schools in Quebec" \$3,600.

STUDENT HANDBOOK 71-72:

The Georgian Skydivers was formed last year under president Brian Quickmire. Approximately 30 members are now enjoying the thrill of jumping out of airplanes almost every day at St. Jerome.

And then?

G. Boyd - Education Department - "A Study in the Optimisation of Pupil and Student Behavior Related to the Development of Knowledge Resource Centres" \$8,000.

Renewal of a grant held under the former Institut de Recherche Pédagogique (I.R.P.)

D. A. Fraser - Geography - "Research Techniques in the Development of Air-Borne Searchlights" \$4,900.

J. Bhatnagar - Education - Travel Grant - \$584.

K. Johansson - Sociology - Travel Grant - \$590.

J. R. Harper - Fine Arts - "Cornelius Krieghoff and his School of Painting" \$3,337.

II - Canada Council Grants - List of Successful Candidates to date for this year.

I. Campbell - Sociology - "Drug Use at Bishop's University" \$1,770.

C. Nish - Centre d'étude du Québec - "Reconstruction of the Debates of the Legislative Assembly of United Canada 1841-1867" \$15,000.

H. Guindon - Sociology - Travel Grant - \$534.

D. McKeen - English - "The Elizabethan Brookes of Cobham: A Book Length Study" \$1,360.

G. Rude - History - "Social Protest and Transportation to the Australian Colonies 1788-1868" \$3,790.

M. Stelcner - Economics - "Un modèle opérationnel de l'enseignement du système préuniversitaire au Québec" \$23,261.

D. E. Ginter - History - "A comparative analysis of social change in Yorkshire and Massachusetts 1690-1841" \$22,690.

C. Nish - Centre de Recherche en Histoire Economique du Canada français - "Analyse des inventaires des biens après décès des citoyens de la Nouvelle-France" \$5,550.

III - NRC Grants 1971-1972

Fifty-five grants were awarded to S.G. W.U., the breakdown by Faculty and Department is as follows:

Faculty of Engineering - 26 awards

Electrical \$18,100 1 grant for a 3 yr. period

Mechanical \$61,250 2 grants for a 3 yr. period

Civil \$47,122 2 grants for a 3 yr. period

Faculty of Science - 24 awards

Biological Sciences \$29,750 (3 grants for a 3 yr. period)

Chemistry \$22,500 (1 grant for a 3 yr. period)

Mathematics \$11,466

Physics \$25,800 (2 grants for a 3 yr. period)

Faculty of Arts - 5 awards

Psychology \$18,750

The four largest individual awards were as follows:

S.M.N. Swamy - Elect. \$16,900

V. Ramachandran - Elect. \$11,100

C.K.C. Kwok - Mech. \$12,000

M.P. Duplessis - Mech. \$11,250.



SMOKING AFFECTS MARKSMANSHIP

IN careful tests made of a group of men, both smokers and non-smokers, in shooting on a regular rifle range, they lost 4.8 per cent. in their score after smoking one cigar, and 6 per cent. after smoking two cigars. The men gained 13.2 per cent. in their score when they did not smoke.



competition no. 1



SGWU

SGWU

Beyond the Nine
Apertures of the
Body

Everything You've
Always Wanted
to Know But
Were Afraid to Ask

SGWU

SGWU

A Doctor Speaks

The Gilded Rule

HERE ARE SOME suggested titles for this year's calendar. Competitors are invited to submit as many titles as they wish to best describe the contents and give the book a bit more "sell".

The winner will receive a \$10 voucher good at the SGWU Bookstore, courtesy of manager Margaret MacMurray. The best entry and runners-up will be announced in our September 30 issue.

Anyone reading this may enter. The deadline is Friday, September 24; entries can be mailed to *Issues & Events*, SGWU, 1435 Drummond Street, Montreal 107 or dropped off in the basement editorial office at 2145 Mackay.

Woodrow Wilson on sabbatical

This fall, for the first time in more than twenty years, there will be no Woodrow Wilson Fellowship competition. Among university seniors thinking of becoming professors, the annual competition had become a big part of the fall term.

In announcing that the fellowship program would be temporarily suspended, H. Ronald Rouse, National Director of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, said that as a result of rapid growth of graduate schools, more Ph.D.'s have been produced this year than can be placed. The economic recession and the recent wave of anti-academic sentiment across the U.S. have combined to reduce drastically the amount of money available for college

faculty salaries. As a result of these two factors the demand for college teachers has dropped just at the time when the supply is increasing.

While the country may have overreacted to the college teacher shortage of a decade ago, there is now the danger that it will similarly overreact to the current problems of higher education by discouraging outstanding students from considering academic careers.

Mr. Rouse continued: "Today's undergraduates who are considering academic careers must look to the job market of 1980. By that time the present economic and political climate will be history".

Further information at the
Guidance Information Centre,
H-440-1

GRADUATE AWARDS

P.E.O. SISTERHOOD. Educational Loan Fund. Apply at any time.

ECUMENICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA. Kaufman Fellowship for grad study at the Institute. Deadline: Sept. 30.

CANADA COUNCIL AID TO ARTISTS. Awards & bursaries. Deadline: Oct. 1.

QUEBEC DEPT. OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS. Creative aid. Deadline: Oct. 1.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Graduate fellowships. Deadline: Oct. 1.

FACULTY AWARDS

GREAT BRITAIN — THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Commonwealth bursaries scheme. Deadline: Sept. 15, Mar. 15.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES. Grants-in-aid. Deadline: Sept. 30, Feb. 15.

NEW ZEALAND — NATIONAL RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL. Senior & postdoctoral research fellowships. Deadline: Sept. 30.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY JOHN CURTIN SCHL. OF MEDICAL RESEARCH. Research fellowships in medical chemistry. Deadline: Sept. 30.

WHITE OWL. Conservation award. Deadline: Sept. 30.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS. New fellowship and guest scholarship. Deadline: Oct. 1, Jan. 1, May 1.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Steacie Memorial Fellowship for young univ. staff members. Deadline: Oct. 1.

N.R.C. JAMES PICKER FOUNDATION. Awards in radiological research and nuclear medicine. Deadline: Oct. 1.

N.R.C. Research associateships for scientists from developing countries. Deadline: any time.

CANADA COUNCIL. Leave fellowships and research fellowships. Deadline: Oct. 1.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY RESEARCH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH UNIT. Senior Fellowship. Deadline: Oct. 9.

CANADA COUNCIL. Killam Awards. Deadline: Oct. 15.

SHASTRI INDO-CANADIAN INSTITUTE fellowship for Ph.D.'s and faculty to study in India. Deadline: Oct. 15.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION. Fellowships in any field of knowledge and the arts. Deadline: Oct. 15.

CANADA COUNCIL AWARDS

1. Aid to the Humanities & Social Sciences
2. Aid to Artists

Deadlines are this fall. For application forms: GUIDANCE INFORMATION CENTER H-440-1

GRADUATING STUDENTS

Applications for Financial aid & Admission to Professional & Graduate Schools are often too late: many deadlines for 1972-73 term are Fall 1971. Start now to investigate all possibilities in H-440-1 Guidance Information Center: Admission Test information, University Calendars, Financial Aid information.

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM: Humphrey Bogart (rummy steam-launch pilot) and Katharine Hepburn (prissy spinster missionary) elude the Germans during WW I by memorably tripping down a jungle river in *The African Queen*.

Director John Huston co-adapted C.S. Forester's novel with James Agee, and Bogart won the Oscar. All in color with an ending you'll cheer at the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art this Saturday.



SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

thursday 16

WEISSMAN GALLERY: Paintings by Gordon Rayner through Sept. 26.

GALLERY I: SGWU permanent collection.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Two Daughters" (Satyajit Ray, 1961) (English subtitles) with Anil Chatterjee and Chandana Bannerjee at 7 p.m.; "Shakespeare Wallah" (James Ivory, 1965) (English subtitles) with Shashi Kappor and Felicity Kendal at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ non-students.

friday 17

ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Shoot the Piano Player" (Truffaut, 1960) (English subtitles) with Charles Aznavour and Marie Dubois at 7 p.m.; "Ole Dole Doff" (Jan Troell, 1967) (French subtitles) with Per Oscarson and Anne-Marie Sylvenspets at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ non-students.

STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Meeting 8:30 - 9:30 p.m. in H-635.

saturday 18

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "L'Avventura" (Antonioni, 1960) (English subtitles)

with Monica Vitti and Gabriele Ferzetti at 7 p.m.; "The African Queen" (John Huston, 1951) with Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ non-students.

sunday 19

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Elvira Madigan" (Bo Widerberg, 1967) (English subtitles) with Pia Dagermark and Thommy Berggren at 7 p.m.; "Alphaville" (Godard, 1965) (English subtitles) with Anna Karina and Eddie Constantine at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ non-students.

monday 20

BOARD OF GRADUATE STUDIES: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

GEORGIAN PLAYERS: Auditions from 6 to 10 p.m. in H-333 through Wednesday; also need crew, production staff and general help.

wednesday 22

ACADEMIC PLANNING COMMITTEE: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

thursday 23

THIRD ANNUAL CANADIAN STUDENT FILM FESTIVAL: At 8:15 p.m. in H-110. (see page 10).

friday 24

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769. THIRD ANNUAL CANADIAN STUDENT FILM FESTIVAL: At 8:15 p.m. in H-110.

saturday 25

THIRD ANNUAL CANADIAN STUDENT FILM FESTIVAL: At 8:15 p.m. in H-110.

sunday 26

THIRD ANNUAL CANADIAN STUDENT FILM FESTIVAL: At 8:15 p.m. in H-110.

ISSUES & EVENTS

Published Thursdays by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. The office is located in the basement, 2145 Mackay Street (879-4136). Litho by Journal Offset, Ville St. Laurent. Submissions are welcome. Joel McCormick, editor, Ginny Jones, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone.